Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

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THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

SAMBO IN THE NORTH.

The New York Herald of the 14th ult., records the arrival at Philadelphia of the first detachment of freed contrabands from the South, who have been set at liberty by the laws of the Lincoln Congress. They are the escaped slaves of "rebels in arms against the Government," who are declared to be free, and have been sent North to render their freedom doubly secure by putting them out of the reach of their rebel owners by any possible contingency. The Herald says, "our colored brethren" were not "very lovingly received" by the abolition inhabitants of the city of brotherly love; that Philadelphia has heretofore had considerable experience in negroes from the South, and is therefore averse to being subjugated by them; therefore, the Herald says they are to be sent on to New York, and adds:

It is quite probable that before many weeks are over, we shall have several thousand of them seeking work to which they are not trained, assistance which they have never before required, or shelter in our alms houses, where they can sun themselves readily every fine day, in all the novelty of indolence.

The Herald protests against the emancipation policy of the Government, and the sending of the negroes North, and adds:

The support of these contrabands is becoming a heavy expense to the nation, and will increase with their increasing number. It is no function of the Government to enter into the cotton planting business, and the only employment it may legitimately give these people is that of being the servants and cooks of the army, a servile condition totally incompatible with the heaven-born intellects and the wonderful love of liberty which, according to Greely and Beecher, they so preeminently possess.

They must, therefore, be brought North to be educated to kiss the blarney stone of New England, and learn that they are made in God's own image and have a right to do it.

Let them come on, then, to these "fields and pastures new;" to the climate which, for six months in the year, will keep their teeth in a continual chatter; to employments which, if gained, will deprive our white laborers of their bread; to get false opinions of themselves and of others; to be in their own way and everybody's else—in short, to be the plague and nuisance of every community where they muster in force. The sooner the better. We propose that fifty thousand of these contrabands be brought at once to New York and Boston, and we shall see what will be the result. Let the white-coated philosophers mingle with their beloved ones, and show that the contrast of color is a mere fallacy; let the reverend doctors prove that Ethiopia may successfully change her skin, whether the Lord pleases or not; let the whole tribe of silly lecturers, men and women, rush into the throng, take them by the hand, hug them to their bosom, and survive the effluvium as they may, yet the attempt will be a dead failure.

The Herald then says the North-western States have excluded negroes from coming among them, and predicts that the Yankee States in the North-east will be forced to do the same thing; and predicts further, that there can be no settlement of the present conflict—no end to the war—except upon condition that the South take and forever keep all the negroes.

What, then, is to be the upshot of this whole matter? Most indubitably, that the Northern States, in closing up this rebellion, will make it a condition of peace that the Southern States will bind themselves to keep their negroes at home, take care of them and support them themselves. They admire slavery in the abstract and *per se;* they are welcome to all its benefits and blessings.—If we do not wish to see the free States overrun with negroes, we must insist that no settlement of our difficulties shall take place until Secessia shall give bonds to keep her slave population within her own territory. To this conclusion the conservative mind of the North is rapidly hastening. Is there any sane man who does not look with alarm, as well as disgust, at the idea of domesticating two or three millions of contrabands among us? And in what possible way can we avoid this calamity, except by frankly making known to the South that we will not have, we will not harbour, we do not want their negroes?

THE INTENTION OF THE LINCOLNITES.

Among the plans proposed for the debt of the North to be paid by the South *when subjugated*, the New York Post suggests the following programme. It will be seen they propose to free the negroes and make them work for their Yankee troops as *apprentices*—thus becoming themselves the masters of the present contented race, who would rather die than become the slaves of Yankees:

"At convenient points lay out tracts from the forfeited lands of 40,000 acres each. Lay out these tracts in squares, as near as may be, and let each of these tracts be the homestead of a body of a thousand men—say a regiment of infantry, battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry.

"At each angle of the square of eight miles, which would be about the size of a 40,000 acre tract, I would place a redoubt with a few guns. In the centre, place a fort large enough to need a garrison of a thousand men. Here could be the quartermaster's stores, the shops, etc., in fact, the village of the homestead.

"I would divide the tracts into forty acre farms, as near as might be. On them the soldiers could work when off drill, and raise crops, with the aid of free negroes or otherwise—these negroes being in a state of apprenticeship. Such troops would need little pay; they could nearly maintain themselves. They could be made, by the effect of military discipline, to treat the apprentices kindly, and work regularly, and they could help to collect the war tax.

"I would cover the revolted States with a chequer-work of these fortified homesteads—let the white squares on a chequer-board represent vacant lands—the black the fortified ones. The loyal whites and freed blacks could occupy the vacant lands.

"If the rebels, in great numbers, should hold out in revolt and take to the swamps, acting as guerillas, I would drill the blacks as light infantry, and send them to clear the swamps and canebrakes. Such black soldiers would be safer to loyal whites than their own slaves; and I would have marauding and any other serious outrage punished with instant death."

We have no doubt, says the Mobile Tribune, that the financiers of New York, assuming as they do, that the South is, or is soon to be conquered, are extremely puzzled as to the best mode of making it available for their profits. The scheme portrayed above is, perhaps as good as any other, and we publish the outline of it for the purpose of showing one of the consequences of subjugation or submission to the benign rule of Abraham Lincoln. If to-morrow this country were to lay down its arms in abject penitence for having dared to dispute the right of the Yankee saints to rule over us, not more or less mercy than that above indicated would be granted us. Nothing is left but this, or to fight the good fight thro' to success. We are almost glad that the enemy puts the business in this light, for we lose no more by trying to whip him than if we were to lay down our arms now. But the assumed taskmaster counts "without his host."—"First catch your fish," before carving it. The Yankees will have a little more trouble before they sit down to such a feast. It is extremely appetising to them; but it is a feast of the Barmecide—only one of a hungry imagination.

Good weather to kill weeds.

MORGAN'S LATE MOVEMENTS.

Our readers will recollect that Captain (now Colonel) John H. Morgan, recently performed some of his characteristic exploits at and near Pulaski, Giles county, Tenn. What he accomplished there was an incident—a chance accident—that arose in his own way, and was by no means the object which he set out to accomplish.

When he sat out on his expedition from Corinth, he had some 400 men along with him. They were not all fighting men, however; for all their baggage, provender, &c., were carried on pack mules instead of by wagons, and those in charge of the mules went along in that capacity only. When they came into Pulaski, it was a complete surprise. They came charging into town and capturing the straggling Federals at every point. The son of Gen. Mitchell—a major in the Federal army—was at a hotel there. He was a prisoner before he knew that any danger was nigh. A battalion of infantry was some few miles off on the road towards Huntsville.—They were sent for in haste to come to the rescue of their brother Federals, then in Morgan's clutches; but Morgan has a way of knowing things unlike that practiced by any one else, and soon knew of the approaching Yankees. He divided his forces into three parties, dispatched two of them on either side of the road towards Huntsville, and one down the road to meet them. Soon they were met, and simultaneously the men on either side came up, completely surrounding the Federals, which when they perceived they hoisted a white flag and surrendered at once. The whole batch of them had to be turned loose on parole, as Morgan started to go somewhere else than that point, and had quite a different object in view. The men were opposed to being paroled, but wanted to remain prisoners, so that they would not have to fight against us any more. After burning up cars and trains of Federal property, and doing such other little tricks as is usual for Morgan, he departed on his way.

He went out by Lewisburg and Farmington, in Marshall county, and from thence to Unionville on to Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which is perhaps some ten miles above Shelbyville, and a few miles above Wartrace. There he cut the telegraph wire, and having an operator and a battery along, he telegraphed to the Federal commander at Nashville that Morgan and his rebel cavalry were advancing on Shelbyville, and to send all the cavalry they had to that point. The object of this was to draw the cavalry down this way, while he made tracks in the other direction to some point where he has an important work to perform. This would no doubt have been successful, but by some means—most likely from some of those whom he paroled at Pulaski—the enemy at Nashville had some clue to his further designs, and were not led astray by this device, which proved very unfortunate afterwards.

After sending this message, he pushed on by Versailes and Eaglesville, in Williamson county, leaving Murfreesboro some eight or ten miles to the right, and crossed the railroad at Smyrna, some eight miles above Murfreesboro, and from thence pushed on to Lebanon, in Wilson county, some twenty-five miles east of Nashville, arriving just at night.

In all their travels they passed as Union men, belonging to the Lincoln cavalry, and found no difficulty in doing so. At Unionville, one old gentleman—a good Southerner by-the-by, said, "You need not tell that tale to me; I've seen you before; you're Morgan's men"—but no one believed him, until he was about leaving, and they saw that he had cut the wires.

At Lebanon next morning he was attacked by a very large cavalry force—three times that of his own. He ordered his men to dismount in the streets of the village and post themselves behind a fence wall and wait, with good aim drawn on the foe till he should give the word. He let them approach within fifteen steps, when he ordered his men to fire.—It is told us, by a gentleman who was in the action, that he never saw as many men "tumbled" at one fire in his life.—Every gun brought down a Hessian.—They turned and fled precipitately.

Just then the keen eye of Morgan deseried in the distance, on the top of a ridge, what he guessed was large reinforcements of the enemy, but could not certainly make out that it was; so he sent forward one of his men to reconnoitre, who quickly returned with the information that overwhelming numbers of cavalry and infantry were approaching—the cavalry at full charge; and as the word was spoken they were almost upon them. Morgan told his men to save themselves as best they could. Those whose horses had not been killed, mounted and fled. How many of those on foot escaped is not known—though some did, as they have since joined their chief. There are some sixty or seventy missing, a few of whom are known to be killed and wounded. The greater part of them went off in a body, and escaped to Sparta, in White county, Tenn.

As Morgan and men were retreating, they were met by a party of Federals, who mistook them for their own men, and inquired where Morgan was, and why they retreated. They were at once called upon to surrender, which they did, when they found themselves in Morgan's presence. Most of them, however, escaped, as they could not be well kept in a retreat. Among them was Gen. Dumont. This Morgan did not know (he had represented himself as a colonel) till after he had escaped.

Morgan lost that fine dashing black mare of his, which is by no means a small loss. She fell with him in charging down a steep place, and was disabled.

He soon collected a sufficient force at Sparta, and is now on his way to ——— some place. Before long we shall hear of him again.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

NORTH CAROLINA TAXES.

The Comptroller's Report for the year ending October, 1861, closes with the following

STATEMENT,

Showing the number Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, Aggregate Valuation Real Estate, Tax on Land, Tax on Town Property, Number Taxable White, Black and Free Black Polls, Aggregate Poll Taxes, and the Aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of Taxation in the State:

Number Acres Land,	26,618,531
Valuation Land,	$111,602 702 63
" Town Property,	18,552,745 00
Aggregate Valuation Real Estate,	125,155,447 64
Number Taxable White Polls,	61.039
" " Black "	158,755½
" " free black "	2,908
Tax on Land,	$197,720 14
Tax on Town Property,	24,255 46
Aggregate Poll Taxes,	178,300 60
Interest,	90,115 45
Dividends and Profit,	18,810 61
Salaries and Fees,	17,026 62
Studs and Jacks,	5,438 80
Buying and Selling Slaves,	5,952 19
Daguerreotypists,	297 14
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	1,031 70
Pistols and Knives,	8,645 82
Dirks and Canes,	168 75
Gold Watches,	5,003 61
Silver Watches,	2,114 61
Harps,	87 50
Pianos,	3,827 00
Plate and Jewelry,	2,174 97
Playing Cards,	247 80
Riding Vehicles,	20,274 59
Liquor Dealers,	56,818 63
Note Shavers,	9,458 72
Merchants' Capital,	50,297 94
Pedlers,	960 00
Retailers,	9,090 00
Taverns,	38 75
Circuses,	150 01
Exhibitions for reward,	455 00
Bowling Alleys,	880 00
Billiard Tables,	2,175 00
Insurance Companies,	1,300 00
Express Companies,	140 00
Horse and Mule Drovers,	1,444 22
Livery Stables,	625 00
Liquor Peddlers,	360 00
Brokers,	800 00
Auctioneers,	405 11
Patent Medicines,	1,493 07
Marriage Licenses,	4,950 03
Mortgages and Deeds,	1,499 55
Deeds for Real Estate,	1,181 91
Foreign-made Vehicles,	21 25
Commission Merchants,	1,444 40
Drugs and Medicines,	8 41
Natural or Artificial curiosities,	20 00
Distress,	251 65
Lightning-Rod Men,	40 00
Privileged Voters,	244 80
Arrears for Insolvents,	37 20
Delinquents,	28 46
Subjects Unlisted,	601 02
Collateral Descent,	2,764 12
Additional tax by former Sh'ff of Edgecombe,	204 45
Additional tax by former Sh'ff of Haywood,	35 40
Fair in Richmond County,	43 00
Total amount,	$721,406 40

The polls are considerably short of the usual numbers, doubtless owing to so many citizens being in the army.

THE EVACUATION OF NORFOLK AND THE BURNING OF THE MERRIMAC.

The Virginia papers teem with the particulars of and comments upon the evacuation of Norfolk and the loss of the Merrimac-Virginia. With regard to the latter event, the Petersburg Express says:

There are but two rivers in the Confederate States which can accommodate a vessel drawing as much water as did the Merrimac. When she last left the Navy Yard, her draft was 22 feet.—Upon going down, Thursday, and driving off the bombarding fleet from Sewell's Point, she lay to under the guns of Craney Island, that she might protect the evacuation of both the Island and the Point. Early Friday morning, the iron-clad vessels Monitor and Galena moved up in the direction of Newport's News and lay off a distance of two miles in shoal water. The guns of the Merrimac were very powerful, but of short range, and it was out of the question to think of engaging the Federal vessels unless they would come in deep water. All day Friday, these vessels maintained their position, and Saturday morning the Roads was filled with naval vessels of various descriptions. The guns at Craney Island and Sewell's Point had been dismounted and the Merrimac was compelled to keep close by to protect the retreat of our troops from those points. Saturday afternoon, the troops all got off from Craney Island, those at Sewell's Point having left in the morning.

A council was now held among the officers, and it was determined to try and get into James River, but upon consulting with the pilots the commander was assured that the vessel could not be run in James River, unless her draft was reduced to 18 feet. This fact was announced to the crew, who received the information with loud cheers, and went to work with great industry, throwing out coal, ballast &c., to lighten the vessel. By midnight she was lightened to the required draft, but here new difficulties interposed. She had come up so high as to expose her hull, thus rendering her as vulnerable as any wooden vessel, and the pilots came to the conclusion that even with only 18 feet, at the present low stage of the water in James River, caused by the strong westerly winds, they could not carry her any distance beyond Newport's News.

To think of giving battle in the now exposed condition, and to remain in her then position rendered her capture only a matter of time. It was then determined to destroy her, and steps were immediately taken to consummate the deed. Her roof, already covered with tallow and other fatty matter, was satuated with oil, and her decks also received a copious supply of the same material. Her crew, numbering 350, were safely disembarked in small boats, and ten men detailed to apply the torch. This was accomplished by laying small trains of powder from each port to the various parts of the ship, which upon being ignited speedily enveloped the noble vessel in a sheet of flame. The waters were brilliantly illuminated for miles, but not a boat's crew from any of the Federal vessels dared approach the burning mass to extinguish the fire and secure the prize. She continued to burn until 4 o'clock, when the fire reached her magazine and caused an explosion which shook the earth at Suffolk, 32 miles distant, and sent her enormous guns and nine hundred tons of iron plating flying in the air to a height of three or four hundred feet. The plates, heated to a cherry red we are told, presented an awful but magnificent sight. A moment or two more the flying fragments fell into the water, and all that remained of the most formidable war vessel ever constructed, was her charred and burning hull. We can well imagine the fiendish delight with which our enemies chuckled over this annihilation of what had been to them a "rod of terror" since the 6th of March last, and how soundly Gen. Wool must have slept for the first time since the terrible havoc of that memorable day.

A Good Idea.—An ex-officer, who lost his position in the army by the late re-organization, proposes, through the Richmond Enquirer, that he and all others similarly situated, unite and form Regiments for immediate service. He says, truly, that the country needs them, and he is anxious to show the country that they can obey as well as command. It is a noble suggestion; and a regiment of such men, animated by such principles, would be the best the world ever saw.

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THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE PROSPECT.

Our cause looks brighter to-day than at any time during the past six months. The Southern people are becoming *terribly in earnest.* The development of the Lincoln programme leaves them nothing to hope for in the event of defeat. Life, liberty and property, all, all, will be the penalty of subjugation. The people are realizing the hellish character of the war waged upon them, and every arm is nerved and every heart fired to resist the unprincipled invader of our homes. In every recent fight and skirmish the superiority of our soldiers has been clearly evinced, and when the great battles at Richmond and Corinth come off—if the Yankees can get their nerves up to the fighting point—we shall whip them most awfully,—no doubt of it. On this subject, the Richmond Enquirer says:

We verily believe that we have now arrested the enemy at all points, and that to us the future is full of hope.—We believe that the next few weeks will witness grand things. The enemy are bolstering up the failing patience and drooping spirits of their soldiers and citizens, by deliberate and systematic falsification. The conduct is despicable, but the sign is good. Halleck and McClellan have both appealed to their Government for reinforcements, but appealed in vain. They have not them to send. The North has exhausted its resources. Our work is thus before us, and we are able to do it! Courage, then, people and soldiers of the Confederate States! And ye poor, miserable tribe of growlers and croakers, and ye trembling prophets of evil, try and possess your little souls in peace for a short while; and soon, we trust and believe you will see what will make you forever as much ashamed of yourselves as all good citizens now are.

GEN. CLINGMAN.

We have an interesting letter from Dr. Fletcher, of the 25th regiment, which confirms the newspaper report that Col. T. L. Clingman has been appointed a Brigadier General. His headquarters, the Doctor informs us, will be Weldon. Gen. Clingman is still quite lame from injuries received some time since by a fall from his horse, but in spite of this he is, we learn, active in the discharge of his duties, and eager to meet the invaders. No appointment that has been made has given more solid satisfaction than this will. Gen. Clingman's great abilities, his sound practical judgment, quick perception, and cool bravery, are acknowledged even by his enemies, and eminently qualify him for the high and responsible position to which he has been promoted. Western North Carolina has sent forth many gallant sons to the rescue of the Confederacy, of all of whom she is justly proud, and of none more so than T. L. Clingman. We predict for him a brilliant career.

Lieut. Col. Rutledge takes the place of Col. Clingman; Maj. Bryson succeeds Rutledge, and Capt. Francis mounts the Major's horse.

The weather is hot at Kinston, and we regret to learn that there is some sickness among the western men. No prospect of a fight, as the Yankees are afraid to come out of Newbern.

COLEMAN'S BATTALION,

Has been raised to a full Regiment, by the addition of two companies transferred from the 16th Regiment, which embraced twelve companies. Maj. Coleman has been elected Colonel; Capt. H. H. Davidson Lieutenant Colonel, and a Mr. Reynolds Major. The Regiment is now, we are informed, at Clinton, Tenn.

☞We were gratified to meet Capt. J. M. Israel, of the 16th Regiment, a day or two since. He is looking remarkably well, and hard service seems to agree with him. He is here on government business, and will return to his regiment in a few days. The health of the 16th is good, and the men in fine spirits.

☞The Newbern *Progress*, published by some of Lincoln's hirelings since the land pirate, Burnside, has held possession of that place, quotes with great joy and approval an article from the Raleigh Standard of April 12th, against the Conscription Act. The Standard is not the only paper in the State which is giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy by denouncing the Conscription Act and villifying President Davis and his Cabinet. Under the specious plea of zeal for the *people's rights*, they are doing their utmost to enslave and degrade the "dear people" whom they profess to love so much. "State Rights will be easily adjusted when we establish the right to have States," writes a gallant army officer. All the hullabaloo raised over the Conscription act interfering with State Rights, is the merest claptrap of political demagogues, used for the purpose of fomenting strife and division at home. Let the people watch the men who are thus attempting to produce strife and discord. They are enemies to the Southern cause, whatever their professions may be.

☞We have a letter from Col. R. B. Vance of the 29th, dated May 20th.—He reports all quiet at the Gap. As recruits under the Conscript law have choice of regiments to which they shall be attached, we will state for their information that Col. Vance would like to have a few more men, as the ranks of the 29th are not "full up."

☞It is said that Edward Stanly is on his way to this State to assume the position of provisional Governor, by appointment of Abraham Lincoln. Stanly is a native, and was once a great favorite with the people of the Eastern part of the State. We repeat the hope that the vile ingrate and traitor may be shot whenever he pollutes the soil of North Carolina with his presence.

☞Since our last we have received another list of five subscribers from our esteemed young friend, James F. Byrd, the Yancy boy, making 19 he has sent us recently. Many thanks, Jimmy.—We have also a list of 13 from Captain E. H. Hampton of company G, 29th Regiment N. C. Troops, now at Cumberland Gap. Also from Lieut. W. P. Welch, of Company C, 25th Regiment, a handsome list of 17. Thanks, gentlemen.

GOOD FOR THEM.

The Athens (Tenn.) Post says, we have accounts of the deplorable condition of the East Tennessee renegades now in Kentucky. They are not allowed to enter the Federal army unless for three years, and such of them as refuse are not permitted to return, but put to labor on the roads, half fed, under a strict military guard. If we ever wished the poor deluded and deceived creatures harm, the desire would be fully gratified with the punishment they are now receiving at the hands of their Federal taskmasters. A man recently returned from the Kentucky border, whither he had been to reclaim a son, reports many of the renegades as nearly naked, and that they breathe terrible threats of vengeance against the men who deceived and betrayed them into their present miserable condition, should they ever succeed in getting back to East Tennessee.

☞The Tennessee papers say Andy Johnson's State Convention at Nashville, was a complete fizzle. A gentleman from Sparta, who was at Knoxville on Monday, reports less Union sentiment in Middle Tennessee than when the Federals entered it. The opinion is becoming current that the Satrap will evacuate the City before many days.—He is said to be living in mortal terror, and never ventures out, even to answer the calls of nature, without a guard of Federal soldiers tramping at his heels.

☞The liquor shops in Salisbury, Raleigh, Goldsborough and Wilmington have been closed. In Salisbury the sale of liquor in quantities less than a barrel is prohibited.

☞The papers contain a proclamation from Gen. Hunter, the Yankee commander in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, in which he emancipates the slaves in those States, declaring that martial law and slavery are incompatible. This is another development of this wicked war.

THE REBELS BURNING COTTON.

The New York Herald has the following dispatch from Louisville, Kentucky. This wholesale destruction of Cotton cannot be very pleasant news to the Yankees:

Two thoroughly reliable gentlemen, Kentuckians, who have just arrived from New Orleans, reports that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, particularly of Cotton, of which 11,000 bales were burned in New Orleans.

At Memphis, the sugar and molasses in large quantities is on the bluff ready to be rolled into the river, and all the stock of Cotton is ready to be fired on the approach of the Union fleet.

The people of the river towns are retreating inward, and destroying property along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi, the planters in many cases applying the torch to their own Cotton.

The rebel Government has also boats running up the river destroying the Cotton. Among the great number only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his Cotton.

☞Gen. Beauregard has issued an order declaring his purpose to deal strictly with all those who either directly or indirectly do anything to depreciate the currency of the Confederacy.—This is right, and we hope that the policy he has adopted will be carried out all over the country. The salvation of the country depends alike upon the strong arm of its soldiery, and the credit of its notes. The man, therefore, who by word or deed attempts to discredit the currency of the country is giving aid and comfort to the enemy as certainly as he would be if engaged in active efforts to compass the defeat of our arms.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows:

"Fears begin to be expressed that Gen. Halleck may have to wage an unequal contest at Corinth, and that Gen. McClellan must fight a desperate battle at Richmond; yet the radicals insist that the war is at an end. At one moment they are depressed by fears, and at another wild with schemes to confiscate property in States which have not yet been recovered."

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d says:

"Energetic movements have been initiated for the redemption of a rich and valuable section of the State, and Gen. Heth expresses the belief that the enemy have been driven out with heavy loss.

"We have good accounts from the Valley, where the commands of Gens. Jackson and Ewell are co-operating.—"Onward" is the watchword in the camp of "Old Stonewall," and if stirring news does not reach us from his army before the expiration of another week, the fault will not be his or the gallant men who constitute his command.

"The Northwest, we are assured, is gradually slipping the yoke of oppression, and through the instrumentality of bands of active and energetic guerrillas, the enemy are being subjected to every species of annoyance. There is good reason to conclude that the days of the bogus Pierpont Government are numbered, and that the miserable dynasty which claims dominion of the sacred soil of Virginia will receive its quietus before the final consummation of the present struggle."

THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

The Corinth correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:

We have the most gratifying intelligence from the Mississippi, Red, Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers.—It is reported that the planters on the Mississippi, for twenty miles back from the river, have destroyed their cotton, and the planters on its tributaries just named are following their patriotic example. The occupation of the Father of Waters, therefore will bring the enemy but little profit. He has opened the greatest cotton port in the world, and yet he gets no cotton. This is not all, the people in the great valley of the Mississippi have planted very little cotton—but little more than enough for domestic purposes.

☞The Yankees are said to have two regiments of negroes formed and drilled in Washington City, and one at Charlestown, Va. Similar attempts are said to have been made at Port Royal and other places, but failed.

☞Abraham Lincoln has been on a visit to Old Point and Norfolk. At the former place he was welcomed, but his reception at Norfolk on the part of the citizens was decidedly cool.

PARTISAN RANGERS.

We are pleased to learn that Captain Lawrence M. Allen, of Madison, and late of Wise's Legion, has been commissioned by the Secretary of War to raise a company of Partisan Rangers, for the Division of Gen. Kirby Smith. We need not inform our readers who Lawrence Allen is. He is well known as one of the bravest, most dashing and competent officers in the Confederate service. The Yankees at Roanoke Island well remember him and his gallant companions of Green's Battalion. Capt. Allen, as a guerrilla, would soon win a name second to few men. His rangers are to be mounted, and as his ranks are filling up rapidly, those who wish to engage in this honorable and daring service, had better report soon at Marshall. His men get a bounty of $100. Those who furnish their own horses will be allowed 40 cents a day for them, and if they should be killed, will receive their full value. No better opportunity has been, or will be offered, to do good service and win a name.

EXEMPTS.

S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate States, in General Orders No. 37, says the following persons are exempt from enrollment for military service, under the act of Congress:

Justices of the Peace; Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs; Clerks and Deputy Clerks, allowed by law; Masters and Commissioners in Chancery; District and State Attorneys; Attorney Generals; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners, who have not acquired *domicil* in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above Act; foreigners who have acquired *domicil* in the Confederate States.

IV. No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above Act can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, from military service; in conformity with regulations already published, (General Orders No. 229;) and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the Captains of Companies, or the Commandants of Camps, by whom the substitutes have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

By Command of the Secretary of War. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GUERILLAS AT WORK.

Our guerilla bands in North-western Virginia have been doing work. They made, a few days since, a descent on Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas county, drove out the Yankees, taking a number of prisoners and capturing their baggage and stores.

They then surrounded the town of Suttonsville, the county seat of Braxton County. The Yankees sent out a flag of truce and surrendered unconditionally. The guerillas took one hundred and forty-two prisoners and all their stores and baggage.

Our men then followed up and took the enemy's stronghold on Cheat Mountain, captured a number of prisoners, together with all the baggage, and put the remainder of the Federal force to flight. These latter were met by Milroy's Federal army, who, followed by Jackson, were on their way to Cheat Mountain, and reported that locality to be occupied by ten thousand desperadoes. Milroy thereupon stopped, and was attacked by Gen. Jackson, who captured all his trains and artillery and routed his whole force.—*Richmond Examiner.*

BRIGADIERS.—We are happy to inform the public that the appointment of Brigadier General, in the army of the Confederate States has been tendered or *will* be tendered, to Col. Thos. L. Clingman and also to Major-General J. G. Martin, of this State. These are excellent appointments which will give great satisfaction to the whole country. We earnestly hope both the gentlemen will accept this highly important trust, although we are aware that Gen. Martin would do so at great personal sacrifice. We had the highest authority for making the announcements some time ago, but saw no necessity for being in a hurry about it. The announcement having been made in other quarters, with respect to Col. Clingman, we add the name of Gen. Martin, and pronounce it a reliable fact.—*State Journal.*

LATE NEWS.

Northern and European Intelligence.

Richmond, May 20.—The Enquirer, of this morning, has extracts from Northern papers of the 16th, bringing English dates of the third. The prominent subject is the rumored English and French interference in American affairs. The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, April 29, says that notes have been passing between the two Governments for the past week in relation to this matter. There is no doubt but the Emperor still says no. The Enquirer says (editorially) our extracts from the last European intelligence received at the North indicates, on the part of England and France, a disposition to interfere for the restoration of peace on this continent. The feeling exhibited is altogether in favor of acknowledging the pretensions of the Confederate States.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine, on the first of June, that commercial intercourse with these ports, except as to persons, things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States.

From Corinth.

Mobile, May 20.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 19, says there was a very heavy skirmish on Saturday evening, on the Purdy Road, between a portion of Gen. Smith's command and the Federals under Sherman. Our loss was six killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known, but supposed to be heavy. The enemy is busy entrenching on our right, on the Montagio Road, two and a half miles from Corinth. It is said the enemy are erecting mortar batteries.

Gen. Mitchell's column from Huntsville is reported this side of Florence, marching to Pittsburg. It is reported the enemy's cavalry are within nine miles of Pocahontas, which place is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Federal prisoners say the enemy dread our falling back more than a battle, as they cannot stand the climate further South. They expect to starve us out by a long siege, and thus compel us to surrender.

There was a skirmish at 1 o'clock this morning, in which a number of Federals were killed and wounded. There was also a skirmish this afternoon, on Bridge Creek, a mile and a half from our lines, in which several Federals were killed. No loss on our side. Kennedy's Louisiana and Benton's Mississippi Regiment displayed great gallantry.

Butler's villainous order of the 15th, address to the ladies of New Orleans, was published to the army to-day, by Gen. Beauregard, with an address to the men of the South to avenge the insult of their mothers, wives and daughters, who are treated by the ruffian with barbarity and as common harlots.

Richmond, May 20.—A special dispatch from Corinth gives the general order of Beauregard, which was read at dress parade, with reference to Butler's proclamation to the ladies of New Orleans, dated New Orleans, 15th, in which he says if any female shall by word, gesture or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town. Beauregard's order closes: Men of the South, shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots? Arouse friends, and drive back from our soil the infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

Mobile, May 21.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Corinth, dated the 21st, says that skirmishing continued yesterday without important results.—Our forces shelled the enemy out on the Farmington Road. No casualties on our side; the loss of the enemy is unknown. Indications portend a battle near at hand—indeed, the conflict may begin any moment. Heavy rain this morning probably postponed movements. Butler's infamous order has fired our army. The Rev. Dr. Palmer delivered an address to our troops, which stirred them deeply. A Federal spy is to be shot to-day.

Mobile, May 22.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser dated Corinth, 21st, at night, says there has been a general picket skirmishing on our right and left lines. On our left, the enemy threw a number of shells, without damage; on our right, several casualties occurred among others, killing Capt. Richards, of the 21st Mississippi Regiment. The enemy suffered much. A general engagement is expected to-morrow. Our whole army was marched out this evening, and our troops are in high spirits, and are confident of victory. The weather is fine and pleasant.

Halleck sent two hundred Confederate prisoners having the small pox to Gen. Pillow, in exchange for the Federal prisoners sent here. Gen. Villipigue refused to receive them. Gen. Beauregard sent a letter to Halleck, to-day, charging him with bad faith and in-

humanity. Halleck replied denying any knowledge that the men had small pox.

Augusta, Ga., May 21.—P. W. A. telegraphs the Savannah Republican that a great reaction is going on in Kentucky, which, it is thought, will revolutionize the State.

Col. Morgan destroyed fifty-three loaded cars on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad.

Nashville is as firm as a rock.

Col. Morgan passed through Atlanta yesterday. The Confederacy says he captured three hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Yankees.

A Good Haul!

Richmond, May 20.—The Lynchburg Virginian, of to-day, says that about 5,000 of the enemy were caught between the forces of Generals Heth and Marshall, near the Narrows of New River, in Giles County. The enemy seeing their predicament, broke and fled without making fight. Eighteen hundred prisoners were captured; they surrendered their arms, and were paroled. It is believed this news is confirmed by official despatches received this afternoon.

Heavy Federal Loss.

Richmond, May 21.—The following official despatch was received yesterday:

New River, May 19, via Dublin, Va., May 20.—By co-operation between Generals Marshall and Cox, the enemy have been driven from this section of the country, losing many prisoners and his entire camp and garrison equipage, baggage, etc.

(Signed) H. HETH,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Interesting from New Mexico.

Richmond, May 21.—The following official dispatch was received to-day from New Mexico: The army of New Mexico met, whipped and entirely routed the reinforcements sent from Colorado to Gen. Canby, killing and capturing over five hundred of the enemy. The fight occurred on the 25th of March, twenty-three miles east of Santa Fe, which place is now the headquarters of the Confederate Army.

Charleston, May 18.—The captain and crew of the ship Emily St. Pierre, captured some time ago by the blockaders, while on the way to New York, rose and overcame the Yankee prize crew, and carried the vessel back to Liverpool. Minister Adams has demanded from the British Government the restoration of the vessel.

LATER FROM NASHVILLE.—A gentleman who has just returned from Nashville gives the following items to the Memphis Appeal:

A perfect reign of terror exists at Nashville. Andy Johnson says the people of Tennessee need expect nothing from him. By-the-by, you had as well let the people know that his body guard of two hundred men are all from Cincinnati. I saw them, and a more common set of Dutch I never beheld. Old "Andy" boards at the St. Cloud.

The ladies of Nashville are treating, as true Southern matrons and maidens should treat, the vile invaders of their beautiful city with contempt. They look the simple words, "I hate you," at each Federal scamp that passes.

The Federals are quite uneasy in regard to the health of the city. They have seven thousand sick, and I am happy to say that an average of twenty-one are buried daily.

Vicksburg, May 19.—Eight or ten Federal officers landed near Warrenton, ten miles below Vicksburg, this afternoon, when they were attacked by Southerners, and four of them killed. The remainder made their escape. Our loss was one wounded.

The Federal fleet is still at anchor below.

MISSOURI MATTERS.—Persons direct from Missouri tell us that the war is raging fiercely in the South-western portion of that State and in Kansas. McBride fought the enemy for three days at Cassville, and finally whipped them. This is something more than a skirmish, as there were four or five thousand of the enemy and some twenty-five hundred patriots engaged. The former were reinforced, and this protracted the contest, but at last they fled. McBride took three or four hundred prisoners and a number of wagons, army stores, etc. The battle, our informant says, began last Sunday week. The stirring events East of us have fixed attention in that quarter, so that the important scenes in Missouri are overlooked.—Kansas City was visited by patriots lately, and as the narrator graphically expressed it was "cleaned out." A party of Stand Waties' men, eighteen in number, made an attack upon four hundred Federals encamped at the lead mines. This was a night attack, and the Federals fled as usual. The assailants gathered the wagons, some machinery and other property, set them on fire and left before their small numbers could be ascertained. Hardly a day passes in Missouri without a skirmish or battle, and the Federals are leaving.—This may be one reason why they have come down into Arkansas.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat, 8th.*

From the Memphis Avalanche, May 12.

LATEST FROM FORT PILLOW.

GRAND NAVAL BATTLE AT PLUMB POINT—OUR COTTON BOATS VICTORIOUS.

The steamer Golden Age arrived at our wharf yesterday afternoon from Fort Pillow, and from an officer in the engagement, we gather some interesting particulars of the grand naval battle which took place there on Saturday.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson who is in command of the gunboat fleet at Fort Pillow, on hearing that it was the intention of the enemy to come down to attack that place on Saturday, concluded that he would go up and anticipate their movements. Accordingly, about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning the fleet was got in readiness, and about 7 o'clock the fight commenced, the steamer Bragg, Captain Wm. Leonard, led in the attack. She steamed up amid a shower of balls to the St. Louis gunboat, which was coming down, and struck her on the starboard side; the Sumter, Captain Wallace Lamb, followed next, and butted the St. Louis near the stern; the General Price, Captain T. Henthorne, followed next, and also butted the St. Louis in the stern, knocking away her rudder and sternpost. The Van Dorn, Captain Fulkerson, came up last.

The Bragg had her chain shot away, and dropped back; the Sumter was surrounded by three gunboats, which, for the space of fifteen minutes, poured a most deadly fire into her. Some of the enemy's boats were almost alongside the Sumter in the engagement, yet she was not seriously disabled, though her cabin was almost riddled. The Van Dorn had a special engagement with the mortar boat, and it is believed seriously damaged her. Indeed, it is reported that the mortar boat has since sunk. Some of the enemy's balls penetrated as much as six feet into our boats, yet so far as their serviceable capacity is concerned they were uninjured.

The Van Dorn's upper works were almost riddled. A spy glass was shot out of the hands of her captain.

There was no damage done to the hulls or machinery of our boats, General Thompson was on board the Bragg, which made the first attack. All did their duty nobly, though special mention is made of Capt. Fulkerson, of the Van Dorn.

The St. Louis was seriously damaged, and was run on a bar opposite Plumb Point. Yesterday, at noon, she was still on the bar, with a transport alongside, supposed to be in a sinking condition.

The fight was brought to a close by the Federal Gunboats withdrawing into shoal water, where ours could not go.—They then opened broadside after broadside at us, throwing some three hundred shot, but with no damage.

The Benton gunboat, Com. Foote's flagship, did not leave the shore, but all the time poured a most destructive fire upon our boats.

The Federals made an attempt to board the Sumter, but the boarding party were all dispersed by a shower of balls and hot water. Several of the Federals were killed at their gun, and others at their forecastle. We fired from our big gun not exceeding twenty shots, mostly from the Jeff. Thompson.

Our loss in the engagement is two—the cook on the Bragg, and the steward on the Van Dorn. The former had his leg shot off at the thigh, and the latter had his head shot off. We also had four slightly injured. The Federal loss is known to be at least twenty-five.

The impregnability of our cotton clad fleet is considered now to be fully demonstrated—the enemy's shot penetrating into the cotton only a few inches and none passing through. Therefore there is now no danger of the enemy reaching Memphis via Fort Pillow.

THERE were two cavalry skirmishes below Kinston, N. C., last week. One, on Thursday morning, near Fortescue's house, on the Trent Road, four miles from Trenton, was among the prettiest affairs of the war. Our force of fifty-five cavalry, under Lieuts. Rogers and Graham, of the Second Cavalry, engaged the advance guard of the enemy, putting to flight and causing a stampede of the whole force, which consisted of four companies of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, and one battery of artillery. The fighting was with sabres hand to hand. We lost one killed and two prisoners, one of whom is badly wounded. The Yankee loss is four privates and a Lieutenant of cavalry, 8 prisoners, and eight or ten wounded, including a Major of cavalry. Another skirmish, on the opposite side of Trent River, near Pollockville, on Friday, resulted in the repulse of the Yankees, leaving in our hands three prisoners. Not a scratch on our side.—*Wilmington Journal.*

☞Gov. Baylor, of Arizona, speaks encouragingly of the Confederate cause in that territory. He calls it a splendid country.

☞Yellow fever is said to have made its appearance in New Orleans on the 2d. Since which time several cases have occurred.

COLONEL MORGAN.

This greatly distinguished partisan chief passed through here yesterday (Tuesday) morning, on his way to Corinth—making no stop, much to the regret of our people who were anxious to get a look at him.

Since the 24th of April last, he has traveled 1,000 miles, captured and paroled 780 Federalists, destroyed two trains and a depot, and burnt three bridges on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and captured $30,000 in federal funds, which he disposed of in a way eminently becoming a Christian, Southern gentleman, and a humane warrior.

When he captured the passenger train, the Yankee women on it, who were going down to Nashville, were panic stricken with the sorest fright. They had a terror of him from what they had previously heard of him. As he stepped on the cars and they learned it was Morgan, they yelled as though Old Nick had suddenly appeared before them. "Ladies," said he, "I am a Southern soldier, and hold that ladies and their baggage are sacred and to be scrupulously respected everywhere.—This engine is worth much to the enemies of my country, and I greatly desire to destroy it; but it and two cars shall be spared to carry you back to Louisville. You are helpless women." When he had thus spoken, a perfect shower of thanks—real gratitude—was awarded him by the women. One of them then approached him, with hands clasped, in the most imploring attitude, and in piteous ascents begged that her husband might not be killed.—"Madam," responded the gallant partizan, "I cannot promise you that; your husband shall be left with you—take care of him and keep him from being killed if you can;" whereupon she frantically seized his hands, and with joy that was uncontrollable, bedewed them with tears, while she imprinted on them a warm kiss of gratitude for this assurance that her husband should neither be killed or taken from her.

We learn that Morgan attributes his disaster at Lebanon to having men with him—especially captains and other officers, who are not of his choosing—and that he has gone to Gen. Beauregard to get permission to choose his own men to operate with him in all future undertakings.

P. S.—We are authentically informed that the packages of money captured by Morgan were not all opened by him, till he reached Chattanooga, when he found it to amount to $350,000.—*Atlanta Confederacy, 21st.*

ENLISTMENT AT THE NORTH.

The enlistment of citizens at the North has been stopped, and the emigrant ships which arrive at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, supply the food for Confederate powder and Southern fever.—These are the scum of all the earth, but mostly Germans and Italians of the lower class. Strong inducements are held out to them in Europe by agents to immigrate, and as soon as they arrive they are met by other agents, who, by the promise of food, clothing and pay, force them into the ranks, which is in fact the only thing they could do at the present time. Upon the accomplishment of this, all the rights of citizenship are promised them, with a right and title to the unoccupied land of the reconquered South.

The better classes of the North declare that enough of the blood of their kindred has been shed, and are resolved that Europe shall expend the balance. As a distinguished citizen of New York city remarked, "You may kill a thousand Dutchmen, and who cares in New York. It gives us more room; but when a Virginian falls, sorrow goes into an hundred households."

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE OF GEN. PRICE.—Shortly after he had joined the army at Corinth, Gen. Beauregard conducted him round the lines of the camp and with a good deal of pride exhibited and explained the strength of his fortifications. "What do you think of these works, General Price?" "Why, General," answered Price, "to tell you the truth, I never saw but two of the kind before, and that was after our boys had taken them."

A YANKEE Prisoner on his way to Salisbury, with others last Friday, leaped from the cars near Gaston, but was pursued by the Guard and captured. They placed him in a house for safe keeping, for the night, but he again escaped, and on being pursued and overtaken, he leaped into the Roanoke and was drowned. His name was Scott, and he belonged to the 2d N. Y. Volunteers.—*State Journal.*

THE London Times speculates on the prospective fate of the negro population of the South, and in any result of the war sees for them only slavery or extermination.

A WEEKLY journal to advocate the Confederate cause has been established, and will soon make its appearance in London.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

FIGHTING NEAR RICHMOND.

Richmond, May 23.—There was sharp skirmishing about seven miles North-east of this city this afternoon, the particulars of which have not been ascertained, except that the enemy was attacked and repulsed with loss. The prevailing opinion is that a general engagement will soon take place.

LATER.

Richmond, May 24.—In the skirmish of yesterday afternoon, the Federals had four pieces of artillery—the Confederates but one. The enemy threw a large number of shells, but without damage. A regiment of Federal cavalry charged our battery, but a few shells thrown into their midst repulsed their course, and they and their artillery fled precipitately.

Richmond, May 24.—Heavy cannonading this morning, in the direction of the skirmish of yesterday, commenced about daybreak, and still continues.—No reports have been received yet. It is now raining fast.

5 P. M.—The skirmish this morning, about seven miles North of the city, was principally between artillery. The enemy retreated before the fire of the Second Company of the Washington Artillery, who advanced about two miles ahead of the Confederates and then returned, and the Federals returned to their former position. Occasional firing was kept up. The only casualty on our side yet reported is Capt. Rosser, who was wounded in the arm slightly.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

Richmond, May 24.—A sharp skirmish took place this morning at New Bridge, some distance East of the locality of the other fight. The 5th Louisiana Regiment, out on picket duty at that post, was attacked by a large force of Yankees. The firing continued for several hours. About forty of the Confederates were wounded; none killed.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, May 25.—Authentic information has been received here of another victory by Stonewall Jackson, at Front Royal, Warren county. The enemy were routed and a number of prisoners and arms captured.

Capture of Front Royal and Winchester.

4,000 Federal Prisoners!

Richmond, May 26.—The Examiner has received the following despatch: Jackson and Ewell have taken Front Royal and Winchester. It is a complete victory. Four thousand prisoners were taken, and they are still coming in.—All of the enemy's stores taken at Winchester. Our loss was one hundred killed and wounded.

The following official despatch was received here this morning from Staunton:

Gen. Jackson's forces entered Winchester on the 25th, capturing the enemy's Commissary and Ordnance stores. They tried to burn the town, but were too closely pursued. We took the First Maryland Regiment, (Federal,) and the First Virginia Cavalry, (Federal,) at Front Royal, and two thousand prisoners at Winchester. Our loss was one hundred killed and wounded. Our forces are still in hot pursuit. The enemy are completely routed.

DEATHS.

DIED,—In the hospital, near Cumberland Gap, on the 27th ult., of pneumonia, SILAS M. RAY, a member of Capt. Parker's company, 29th Regiment N. C. Troops, and son of the late Archibald Ray, of Buncombe county. In the death of this gallant young soldier, the country has lost one of its most willing and zealous defenders, a widowed mother a kind and affectionate son, and many relatives and friends a favorite and beloved companion. It is some consolation to know, however, that he died at his post, and that he was ready and willing to take his departure. He died trusting in the merits of the Redeemer, and we have reason to believe, has found a resting place with the good. He received during his illness every attention and kindness, and was assiduously nursed and cared for by one of the kindest of men. His remains were brought home for interment, and now rest by the side of those of his sainted father, in the Haw Creek burying ground.—Peace to the ashes of the gallant dead. * * *

DIED,—In this place, yesterday morning, JAMES HARDY, aged about 17 months, son of Mr. Thomas Goodlake. "Suffer little children to come unto me," said the Savior, "and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

A CARD.

Editor of News:

I do not feel called upon, in view of N. W. Woodfin's late cowardly conduct in reference to a pending difficulty between him and myself, to notice his *Card* of apology to the public published in your paper of the 22d instant, further than to say, that his Card, in all its material points, so far as it relates to me, like his former declarations heretofore referred to by me, is *corruptly and maliciously false!* and no one knows this better than himself. No sane man can believe wilful and malicious slander coming from a perfectly irresponsible man, and one too who wickedly traduces others better than himself, and then takes shelter behind hypocritical professions of *religious* convictions against "hostile meetings," and that too *before* he had received an invitation to fight.

Whatever may be his *present* notions of personal responsibility, I and others know that on a former occasion, *not very long ago*, he at least *professed* that he would engage in a "hostile meeting" when called upon, and indeed, on a recent occasion on the streets of this town, he showed a *professed* penchant for "hostile meetings" by engaging in a quarrel with, and making hostile demonstrations upon, a man with whom no gentleman of proper impulses would quarrel or fight. I have never made loud professions of my propensity to fight, and of what I could and would do, like the man of whom I write, who has boasted time and again, to the utter disgust of all decent people, that *he* would *rush* to the defence of the South, *he* would make "food for bullets," and other stuff like this; that *he* had abundance of corn, &c., and *he* would feed the wives and children of poor soldiers, if they would go to the war, &c., &c., none of which pledges has he ever redeemed, and never will redeem.

I now turn this man over to his own cowardly conscience and the contempt and scorn of all honorable men.

A. S. MERRIMON.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. 1t

To the Public.

Editor of the News:

On account of some wilful and malicious misrepresentation made of my official conduct in Madison county, on a recent occasion, it is due myself as Solicitor for this Judicial Circuit and the public that I should make a brief statement of my official connection with the late *emeute* in that county.

When, some weeks ago, it became necessary to arrest a number of bad men on Laurel Creek in Madison county, who had committed high offenses against the laws, I went thither to aid in the arrest of the offenders, and to do what I could to secure a proper execution of the law.—When I reached Marshall in that county, I found the County Court in session. I advised the Court, in the absence of any competent military authority, to issue a Warrant for the arrest of the parties charged. I further advised the Sheriff, that in as much as he was not accustomed to command armed bodies of men, that it would be his duty under the circumstances to turn the Warrant, with all authority, over to the commander of the troops present, to be executed by the commander for him, the Sheriff. To all this the Court and Sheriff readily consented, and requested me to prepare a proper Warrant, which I did. Maj. Marcus Erwin had command of the troops, and when I explained to him what advice I had given the Court, he concurred in the measure I had advised, received the Warrant, and executed it according to law. This alone gave the whole movement legality.

This is what I did officially, and Maj. Erwin will confirm this statement, if necessary. One mean, malicious person become offended because I dared to discharge my duty and advise a legal movement, and because of this, such person has taken occasion to misrepresent and belie me.

I was extremely anxious that the offenders should be arrested and brought to justice according to law. I was opposed then as I am now, to overriding the law, when it is fully competent for the emergency. There was no competent military authority in Madison county to initiate a war movement, and seeing this, I deemed it my duty to advise the course I did. I was opposed to a wholesale slaughter of the people on Laurel without a hearing, and Maj. Erwin concurred in this view. He executed the Warrant, and it turns out that the course adopted was a fortunate one, for a considerable number of the parties arrested were discharged.

I do not fear the judgment of an impartial public on my action in the matter here referred to.

A. S. MERRIMON.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. 1t

FUNERAL NOTICES.

The funeral sermon of Adjutant W. T. TATE, deceased, will be preached at Richland Institute, on the 15th of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The funeral sermon of old sister HALL will be preached at Arnon Plains, on Sunday the 22d of June, prox. WM. HICKS.
May 29, 1862.

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.
May 29.

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL. APPLY TO GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
May 29. 3t

NOTICE—TO HIRE.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO HIRE a stout Negro Boy, will please make application to me on Cane Creek.

JAMES COOPER.
May 29. 2t

LOST,

NEAR FOSTER'S MILL POND, some days since, a

BLACK SILK PARASOL.

The finder will confer a favor upon a lady by leaving it at THIS OFFICE.
May 29. tf

SALT!!!!

ON SATURDAY NEXT, (MAY 31,) I WILL sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

In front of my Store in the town of Asheville,

35 Bushels Virginia Salt.

Sale commences at ten o'clock. Terms CASH.
E. J. ASTON.
May 29. 1t

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

$150 REWARD.

DESERTED FROM CUMBERLAND GAP, Robert G. Ely, William F. Harris, William Johnson, John W. Murphy and Samuel Bell. All were members of my company, and formerly residents of the county of Cherokee, N. C., in the following vicinities: Robert G. Ely and William F. Harris of Turtletown Creek, John W. Murphy and Samuel Bell of Brasstown, William Johnson of Cheoah. A reward of

THIRTY DOLLARS

Will be paid for each on their apprehension and delivery at this or any other Military Post; or

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars

Will be paid for the apprehension of them all. Any loyal citizen of old North Carolina cannot serve his country more acceptably than to apprehend such men; not for the good they will do in the army, but for an example to others who are disposed to lurk in the interior of their country while other and better men stand in defense of it. J. S. ANDERSON, Capt.,
Comd'g Co. A, 29th Reg. N. C. T.
May 29. 3t

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to A. B. CHUNN & CO.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

ARMAGEDDON.

In 1854—or six years before the commencement of the present extraordinary revolution—there was published by S. D. Baldwin, A. M., President of Soule Female College, a very remarkable volume, bearing the above title. The book was solemnly described by its author—a man of unquestionably profound research in the department of sacred letters to which it is devoted—as the result of twenty years of unceasing labor, reflection and prayer. Its object was to fix the (then) United States as the scene of that terrific conflict, foreshadowed in the prophetical writings—more especially, those of Ezekiel, Daniel and John, under the name of the Wine Press Battle, or Armageddon. The means whereby this object was to be attained consisted of a new discovery, which the writer claimed to have made, respecting the peculiar designations of time, employed in those parts of Scripture—such as days, weeks, years, times, half times, etc.—and whose signification no previous inquirer had ever been able to ascertain, with any reasonable approximation to absolute precision.—Strange as it may appear, both when collated with the number and industry of prior investigators, and the time consumed by Mr. Baldwin himself in making the proposed discovery, this new process of exposition was exceedingly simple; and was embraced in the superficial idea of fixing definitely by careful examination of the Scriptural context, the meaning of *one* of the mystical terms used, and getting, in this way, at the *precise mathematical value of all the others.*—This he claimed to have succeeded in doing by such a certain rendering of the words "seventy weeks," which enabled him at once to measure the remaining symbolical dates. The proof was, in the rigid historical fulfillment of the events predicted—*to the very day*—in the past, and, by necessary deduction, in the future.

Having thus *demonstrated*, for Mr. Baldwin claims no less, the accuracy of his original key to the Propheticals, he proceeded to apply it to the solution of the great battle of Armageddon, and determined, first, that it was to take place between 1862 and 1865; secondly, that the combatants were to be, the United States, on the one hand, and an invading despotic power (Russia as he *then* supposed,) on the other; thirdly, that the scene of this conflict was to be a great plain or valley, as the term interpreted indicated—Armageddon, or plain of Esdrelon, or valley of Jezreel—the famous battle-ground of the Holy Land, (which he naturally located in the Mississippi Valley;) fourthly, that the battle would rage with unprecedented violence; and, lastly, that the invading army would be completely defeated and destroyed.

Now, without venturing an opinion, for which we have neither the necessary inclination nor ability, upon the merits of Mr. Baldwin's discovery, considered in its Scriptural relations, it cannot be denied, that the bare fact of such an interpretation of prophecy, as is above set forth, having been solemnly published, with full belief in its verity, by an earnest and intelligent inquirer, *six years before* the commencement of the prevailing war, is, when connected with the history of the latter, up to the present time, and the tremendous event now impending at Corinth, eminently calculated to pique our curiosity, if not to stimulate our faith.

But the most remarkabe thing about the interpreted prophecy—remarkable because it shows how utterly improbable the existing state of things was to the interpreter seven years ago—is the mistake into which he fell in ascertaining the combatants. That he should have supposed the invading power to be Russia, and the party invaded the United States, is indeed, not very strange assuming the text to be equivocal in its indications; but that he should have done so, according to his own showing—the citations of his own book, in spite of the clear, literal description of the parties contained therein—is singular indeed. We close this brief analysis of a topic which has, of late, excited, considerable quiet interest, by collating a few of the striking passages just alluded to, with the remark that Mr. Baldwin had the patriotic daring to lecture on this subject to an audience of Lincoln soldiers at Nashville, recently, correcting his honest misapprehension, and giving to the passages in question their full and obvious significance:

First, as to the party assailed. The prophet Ezekiel, after saying that there shall be a sea on the East side of the land, and a great sea on the West, thus proceeds: "This shall be the border whereby ye shall inherit the land according to the *twelve tribes* of Israel;" (he is speaking of the spiritual Israel of the future.) "Joseph shall have *two portions.*" Says Mr. Baldwin, "Joseph having two portions would, of course, make *thirteen tribes or States;*" of course it would, but if the United States had been hereby intended, thirteen would have been the correct figure. The Confederate States are *just thirteen*—the number given. The parties assailed are further described in the accounts given of the invader and the battle, some of which we append without further comment. The italics, of course, are ours:

"Thus, said the Lord God, Behold I am against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal; and I will turn thee back and put hooks in thy jaws."

"And I will bring thee forth, and all thine army, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed with all sorts of armor, even a great company, with bucklers and shields, all of them handling swords."

"And thou shalt come from *thy place out of the North parts*, thou and many people with thee, all of them riding upon horses, *a great company and a mighty army.*"

"Gomer, and all his bands, the house of Togarmah, of the *North quarters*, and all his bands; and many people with thee."

"Thou shalt ascend and come like a storm, thou shalt be like a cloud to cover the land, thou and all thy bands, and many people with thee."

"Thus saith the Lord God, it shall also come to pass, that at the same time shall things come into thy mind, and thou shalt think *an evil thought*, and thou shalt say, I will go up *to the land of unwalled villages; I will go to them that are at rest*, all of them dwelling *without walls*, and *having neither bars nor gates, to take a spoil and to take a prey;* to turn their hands upon the desolate places that are now inhabited, and upon the people that *are gathered out of the nations*, which have gotten *cattle and goods*, that dwell in the midst of the land."

"Therefore, son of man, prophesy and say unto Gog: Thus saith the Lord God; in that day when *my* people Israel *dwell safely* shalt *thou not know it.*"

"And I will bring thee against *my land*, that the heathen may know me, when I shall be sanctified in thee, O Gog, before their eyes."

"And it shall come to pass, at the same time when Gog shall come against the land of Israel, with the Lord God, that my fury shall come up in my face, for in my jealousy and the fire of my wrath have I spoken."

"Surely in that day there shall be a great shaking in the land of Israel, so that the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of Heaven, and the beasts of the field, and all creeping things that creep upon the face af the earth, and all the men that are upon the face of the earth, shall shake at my presence, and the mountains shall be thrown down, and the steep places shall fall, and every wall shall fall to the ground."

"And I will call for a sword against him throughout all my mountains, saith the Lord."

"And every man's sword shall be against his brother."

"And I will plead against him with *pestilence* and *with blood;* and I will rain *upon him and upon his bands, and upon the many people that are with him*, an overflowing rain and great hailstones, fire and brimstone."

"Thus will I magnify myself; and will I be known in the eyes of many nations, and they shall know that I am the Lord."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

"JOHN" AT SHILOH.

Major Henry E. Peyton, who, from services in the field at Manassas, was promoted from a private in the Loudoun cavalry to General Beauregard's staff, took with him to Corinth his body servant John, who had been his playmate in childhood. When the army marched to Shiloh John was left at Corinth. But on Sunday, after the battle was over, John turned up mysteriously, having come, as he said, to "look after Mars Henry." As soon as he found his master the following colloquy ensued:

"Mars Henry, dar is a Yankee horse bin killed, and the Yankee officer done run'd away, and left de finis saddle and bridle you never see. Spose'n I and you take um befo' anybody else kin."

Major Peyton, after consulting with some of his brother officers, told John to go and take them. Not long afterward John returned and said:

"Mars Henry, dar's a ole mule got loose in the woods, and presently somebody gwine come long dar and steal him. Now spose'n I and you take him and put we all's saddle and bridle on him."

"Very good," said the Major, and away went John.

Sunday night passed, and no John was to be found. The battle raged all day Monday, and still John was not visible. Our army retired slowly to Corinth without any symptoms of John. The Major could not help smiling at his own simplicity in permitting John to provide himself with all the means of escape without once suspecting the rascal's design. He had also to receive the iron-clad compliments of his fellow officers. Two days elapsed, and all hopes of ever seeing John again were dismissed, when Major Brent's boy came running in, exclaiming:

"Major Peyton's John comin' up de road."

Everybody ran out to see him. The first thing that attracted their attention was the brand U. S. on the shoulder of an enormous mule. On this mule was a large sack stuffed so full that it stood straight out half a yard on each side of the mule; and on this sack sat John, with a large trunk in front of him. A shout of applause greeted him as he dismounted.

The booty in the sack and trunk proved to be very rich. Shoes, socks, shirts, woollen under-clothing, sardines, india rubber blankets, oil cloth havelocks, two splendid overcoats, a variety of tools, and a full uniform of a Yankee general. The saddle, bridle, the two overcoats and an india rubber blanket John gave to his master; the other things he kept for himself. When Major Peyton heard that most of the plunder came from that part of the Yankee camp which our troops neglected to burn, he was entirely reconciled to John's performance. John now parades the streets of Corinth dressed as a Federal general, and is held up to the servants of the Major's brother officers as a model.

CREMATION.

After the battle of Elk Horn, or Sugar Creek, as it is by some called, the Federals piled their dead, covered them with logs and brushwood, and set fire to the pile. We assert this on authority of men who saw it done, and on that of others who saw the charred and half burnt remains. The manner of disposing of the dead, is one of custom and taste, and if cremation is resorted to, the bodies should be thoroughly burnt, and the ashes gathered and preserved and buried. But to partially burn or roast the bodies and leave them to be devoured by wild beasts, has in it a degree of horror that is revolting.—Alas! how little did the deluded wretches, who came to enslave a free people, imagine that, instead of fine farms, their fate would be so awful. Slain by the freemen whom they came to conquer, their bodies are cooked by their friends to make a repast for wolves.

This thing was not only done after the late battle, but it was previously done at Forsyth, in Missouri.—*Little Rock Democrat.*

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings.

Hendersonville Station,		April 26–27
"	Ct., Patty's Chapel,	May 3—4
Waynesville	" Bethel,	" 10–11
Franklin	" Iola,	" 17–18
Cheowee Mission,		" 24–25
Webster Circuit,	Long's Chapel,	May 31—June 1
Sulphur Springs	Ct., Sardis,	June 7—8
Catawba	" Bethel,	" 14–15
Burnsville	" Cane River,	" 21–22
Asheville	" Davidson's Chap.,	" 28–29
"	Station,	July 5—6

F. M. FANNING, P. E.
April 25, 1862. tf

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

TWO OR THREE BRASS AND IRON FOUNders can get employment at liberal wages at the Confederate States Armory, Asheville, N. C. Men of steady habits can get a desirable situation. Apply to CLAYTON & WHITSON, or R. W. PULLIAM, Supt. C. S. Armory.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. 3t

☞Columbia South Carolinian and Raleigh State Journal copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THERE will be

NO TOLL EXACTED

By the WAR FORD BRIDGE, commonly known as WM. PATTON'S Bridge, over French Broad, above the mouth of Homony, until further notice.
J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of the Estate of W. Patton.
May 13, 1862. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?
A. W. CUMMINGS, President.
Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

$500 REWARD.

MY NEGRO BOY ED RANAWAY, OR was stolen, on the night of the 29th April. Said boy is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and usually has whitish spots on his face.

I have reason to believe that the thief will endeavor to make his escape to Tennessee or North Carolina. I will pay a reward of

One Hundred Dollars

For the delivery to me of the boy if stolen, and

Five Hundred Dollars

For the apprehension and delivery of the thief in the jail of ABBEVILLE District, with proof sufficient to convict him.
ALLEN VANCE.
Greenwood, S. C., May 8, 1862. 4t

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.
April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, at Leicester, suitable for a Store or Dwelling House, with four acres of LAND. Accommodating terms will be given. Apply to John Carpenter, Leicester, or Thos. Gillespie, North Turkey Creek.
March 20, 1862. 2m

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

BOGGS' BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY!

BREECH-LOADING ARMSTRONG FIELD PIECES!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR *CAPT. GREGORY'S COMPANY*

THE CONSCRIPT LAW HAS PASSED, and all white males, not legally exempt, between the ages of 18 and 35 will be detailed and put into the different arms of the service, without a voice in the selection of their officers, or the corps in which they shall serve. This is the time for those liable to CONSCRIPTION to volunteer.

Pay, Bounty, Subsistence and Clothing furnished from the day of enlistment. Pay better and service lighter than infantry.

☞Those who desire to join this popular and splendid Battalion will apply to
W. H. BAILEY, Swannanoa, N. C.
or
T. W. ATKIN, Asheville, N. C.
April 28, 1862. 4t

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.
April 4, 1861. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.
H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.
WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.
April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD, Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.
JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.
Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.
WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.
JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.